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NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER

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RECENT DIVORCES IN THE "400" STIR UP THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH TO ACTION.

Committee May Strengthen
Its Canons on Dis-
cipline.
TO DISCOURAGE THE EVIL.
Even the Innocent Party May Not
Be Allowed to Wed in the
Other's Lifetime.
PRESENT LAWS ARE TOO LAX.
The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix Presides
at a Meeting Which Will Bring
the Regulation of Marriage
Before the Church.

An emphatic protest against indiscriminate divorce is now preparing in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its Standing Committee on Marriage and Divorce, of which the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix is chairman, met yesterday in Trinity Church, and in October the result of its deliberations will be laid before the General Convention. Although the members of this standing committee decline to give out any information concerning the meeting, it is true that the St. Louis-Belmont scandal and the numerous other divorce cases of recent notoriety have been the active cause in arousing the Church to consider officially the peril that confronts its morale.

At the present time Canon 13 of Discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church exactly defines the Church's attitude upon the question of marriage and divorce. It says:

No minister, knowingly, after due inquiry, shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living. If such husband or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage, but this canon shall not be held to apply to the case of adultery or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again.

Although the section allowing the innocent party to remarry is considered by many of the clergy to be just, there is a large section that would be glad to have this liberty eliminated. It is this feature that held the attention yesterday of the Standing Committee on Marriage and Divorce.

At the General Convention last October there was a strong effort to eliminate the clause following the marriage of the innocent party, by the substitution of the single clause "either party to a divorce during the lifetime of the other party." In other words, it was intended that no member of the Protestant Episcopal Church once divorced should be allowed to marry while the other was alive. This fell as heavily upon the innocent party as upon the guilty one. The Bishop of Chicago offered the amendment.

Twenty-eight bishops at the General Convention voted in the affirmative and thirty-six in the negative. Consequently the amendment was lost. In the debate, Bishop Potter offered a substitute regulation, providing that the officiating minister should demand of divorced persons contemplating marriage legally certified transcripts of the record of the court that divorced them. This, in other words, means that the divorced person desiring to be remarried must show innocence before the ceremony can be performed. This was carried by a vote of 32 to 31.

In addition, the convention passed an order denying officers of the Church to divorced persons who, while guilty, had married without its plea.

It is now understood that the question of the remarriage of an innocent party in divorce is to be taken up again at the October convention. The occasion of the meeting yesterday was to consider preliminary action in this regard. In addition, it is unofficially intimated that the committee considered the advisability of making more stringent the penalties for persons who violate the canons upon discipline.

The Committee on Marriage and Divorce is a mixed one. It is made up from the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. Francis Lobell, the Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann, the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Ewellston, the Rev. Dr. Francis Lobell, Francis A. Lewis, Francis Lynde Stetson, Frank H. Miller, Charles H. Stanley, W. H. Lightner, and William G. Bradford.

The meeting yesterday was behind closed doors. At its close, Dr. Dix said the importance of the matter warranted a special resolution that no information should be given to the public concerning it. Its findings as outlined here will be laid before the convention last October, and then they will obtain no publicity. As the Church heretofore has been evenly divided upon the matter, it is regarded as probable that the recent scandals will make the passage of divorce amendments certain.

**FLOWERS ON THE GRAVE
OF MRS. AUGUST BELMONT.**
Her Husband and Brother-in-Law There.
They View the Church Window
in Her Memory.

Newport, May 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont arrived in Newport last night. August Belmont, the son, Mrs. William and Mrs. Morgan, father of the late Mrs. August Belmont, arrived this morning.

HADLEY AS PRESIDENT MAY MEAN GREAT CHANGES AT YALE.



Arthur Hadley, Yale's New President.

Election, Made on the First Ballot, Upsets Two Cen- turies of Tradition, Wherein Clergymen Have Succeeded One Another.

New Haven, Conn., May 25.—Conservative Yale turned aside the traditions of two centuries this afternoon and elected as president to succeed Dr. Timothy Dwight Professor Arthur Twining Hadley, of the Academic Department.

Since Abraham Pierson, a Harvard graduate, became Yale's first executive head in 1702, Congregational clergymen have succeeded each other as presidents of the university.

Professor Hadley is the first layman to be ever seriously considered for the position. He will assume his duties as Yale's executive head at the close of the present college year, June 30.

The actual details of the ballot are guarded by the corporation as a close secret. It is generally understood that Professor Hadley's election was not unanimous, although it is believed that it took place on the first ballot.

That Professor Hadley's election was probable was current on the campus all day. Professor Hadley conducted his recitations as usual. At the noon lecture in economics he was given an ovation by the senior class which lasted several minutes and which embarrassed him perceptibly.

Professor Hadley is the leading professor at Yale in economics, and as an evidence of his wide reputation the statement was made to-day that the Russian Government, in its construction of the new Siberian railroad, has taken his work on "Railroads" as a theoretical guide, and that the czar has ordered the work, which has been translated into Russian, introduced into the Russian universities as the text book, ranking next to one Russian standard work.

The election of Professor Hadley comes as a response to an almost overwhelming demand by undergraduates, alumni and faculty for a change in the administration.

Two important announcements were made by the resignations of the secretary, Professor Franklin Goodrich Dexter, and the treasurer, William W. Farnham. Both have served in their present positions for a number of years.

The resignation of Professor Dexter was the greatest sensation. It was generally thought that these men resigned because of the change in administration, both of which are being followed upon the country for the benefit and at the behest of the trusts and jobbers of every degree.—CHAMPS CLARK, of Missouri, at the Anti-Trust banquet.

Lockport, N. Y., May 25.—Another death is laid at the doors of Christian Science and its alleged healers.

Little Albert Carney, aged seven years, came home from school three weeks ago and complained of feeling ill. His brother Ernest was also taken sick about the same time. Neither child was able to leave the house, but the parents did not seem to think the ailment of any particular consequence.

THE NEW TAX BILL PASSED. SPECIAL SESSION ADJOURNED, AND IT COST THIS CITY

\$7,000,000.

T. C. PLATT—I'm for McKinley.

Democratic Platform as
Outlined at the St.
Louis Dinner.

W. J. BRYAN SPEAKS.
He Denounces Them as the
Greatest Evils of These
Times.

Banquet Follows a Conference
of the Democratic Na-
tional Committee.

All the Party Leaders Cry Out for a
Campaign Based on the
Abolition of the Anti-De-
vouring Trusts.

PLATFORM FOR 1900 OUTLINED
AT THE ANTI-TRUST BANQUET.

1. We will not only reaffirm but readopt the Chicago platform of 1892, word for word, syllable by syllable, abating neither jot nor tittle of that second Declaration of Independence.

2. We will put into our platform as strong an anti-trust plank as the American language can make—the American language, mark you, not the English which will restore to every citizen of this Republic the inalienable right to earn his bread in the sweat of his face, which will guarantee to every laborer the enjoyment of all his wages, and which will once more make possible that competition which was supposed to be the life of trade until the Republican party created a corrupt brood of trusts which are sucking the life blood of the great body of the people.

3. We will declare emphatically and unequivocally in favor of the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine in all its vigor and against the criminal, illogical and corrupting and destroying our institutions by making American citizens out of ten million heathen Malays under the equator.

4. We will declare in unmistakable language that we will put a sudden stop to the wicked and wanton waste of the people's money—which, as evidenced by the recklessness of the Fifty-fifth Congress, amounts to practical confiscation.

5. We will proclaim everlasting hostility to government by the sword and government by infidelity, both of which are being foisted upon the country for the benefit and at the behest of the trusts and jobbers of every degree.—CHAMPS CLARK, of Missouri, at the Anti-Trust banquet.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—An actor who visited Nebraska recently, upon learning from a Republican that confidence had been restored to him, examined Webster's Dictionary to learn what "confidence" meant, and found confidence defined as "trust," and then he understood that confidence had been really restored.

In these words W. J. Bryan began his speech at the Anti-Trust banquet to-night.

"More trusts have been formed during the last two years than existed at the beginning of the present administration, and the nominal capitalization of the trusts now in existence approaches, if it does not equal, the world's total supply of gold and silver."

"The influence of these trusts has become so enormous that the people, without respect to party, are asking themselves how the evil can be remedied."

"If the trusts are permitted to continue, we shall find an industrial aristocracy growing up in the United States which will prove as destructive of our ideals as a landed aristocracy would."

"The principle of monopoly is incompatible with our institutions. Man's necessities have been restored to a purchaser and where there is but one seller the purchaser is completely at the mercy of the seller. Where there is competition between producers the purchaser is sure to obtain what he wants at a reasonable price. His necessities are met, and the price is controlled not by reason, but by the greed of the one who possesses the monopoly."

Dr. Rice said that the power to tax is a power to destroy. A monopoly possesses the power to tax; it can levy such assessments as it will upon the purchaser and we can no more afford to permit such a power to be exercised by private individuals than we can afford to permit a private individual to use the machinery of taxation in order to enrich himself at the expense of his fellow-citizens.

"The Government would be guilty of gross neglect if it permitted an individual to secure a monopoly even without legislative assistance, but it is still more culpable if by legislative act it furnishes the means by which a monopoly is secured. The corporation is the means now employed by those who seek to secure a monopoly. Since the corporation is a nefarious person,

HOW BRYAN FORESHADOWED HIS ATTITUDE ON TRUSTS

In an Exclusive Article Published in the Journal of APRIL 23.

The very purpose of such organizations (trusts) is to avoid competition, and human nature is too weak to withstand the temptation to collect the uttermost farthing from the consumer.

The difficulty thus far has been that, while the people have been hostile to the principle of monopoly, the instrumentalities of government have too often been under the control of those who secretly sympathize with the trusts, though they do not openly defend them, and this sympathy is sometimes due to favors received or expected.

The States can do much, but no attack upon the trusts can be completely successful until the anti-trust sentiment reaches the national capital and pervades the legislative hall, the Executive Mansion and the courts of justice.

FROM A SIGNED ARTICLE.

created by law, the power that creates can regulate, restrain or annihilate. To say that the Government is impotent to prevent the organization of trusts is to say that it has called into existence a nefarious person and that the nefarious person created has become greater than the creator.

"One of the difficulties which has been encountered in opposing trusts is that the trust hides behind the Federal Constitution and shields itself behind its State charter when attacked in the Federal court. It is not co-extensive with the Federal Government. If the extinguishing of the public trust is left to State legislation the public trust will be victimized as long as a single State will furnish a 'robbers' nest' where the trusts collect in other States where they can be divided."

"Just now people are startled by the principle of monopoly as it manifests itself in the industrial trust, and well they may be startled. The principle, however, is the same as that which manifests itself in the effort of the national bankers that secure a monopoly of the issue of paper money."

"The Republican party is impotent to destroy the trusts. It is controlled by those who are interested in trusts, and its campaign funds and slanders of war are supplied by the trusts. The policies for which it now stands disregard the interests of the producers of wealth and Government money, a consideration which is denied by the individual."

"Abraham Lincoln in the very beginning of his Presidential career warned the country against the threatened attempt to put capital above labor in the structure of the Government. Modern Republicanism is fulfilling the prophecy made by Lincoln. It is putting the dollar above the man."

"The Democratic party is opposed to the principle of monopoly, whether it manifests itself in the industrial trust, or in the effort of the national bankers that secure a monopoly of the issue of paper money."

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